REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,392—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, wet no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Inquiries, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,040 Tons, 230 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 28th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

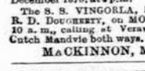
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Taylor, on THURSDAY, the 26th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, SUNDERABBAR, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Sallen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dorchester, on MONDAY, the 30th December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Without Food.
Suez	350	250	— 90	
Port Said	380	240	— 90	
Jaffa	400	260	— 125	
Beyrout	425	290	— 130	
Cyprus	450	330	340 — 140	
Messina	500	340	340 — 140	
Naples	500	340	340 — 140	
Leghorn	500	340	340 — 140	
Genoa	500	340	340 — 140	
Marseilles	550	360	340 — 140	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ABSSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday with which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Locsin will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 330	,, 255	,, 121
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 65 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) LOMBARDY	5723	450	W. B. Hall	30th Dec.
SUMATRA	2468	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan.'79
(c) HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
KASHGAR	2984	400	R. J. Baker	20th do.
(c) TEHERAN	2984	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3040	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3433	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

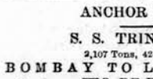
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



TO BE DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GOA.

DIRECT STEAM SERVICE TO GOA.

ON and after the 21st December, instant, until further notice, the KRISHNA will sail from Carnac Bunder at 8-30 a.m. precisely, direct to Goa, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class. Single		Rs. 15
	Return	,, 25
2nd Class. Single		,, 7
	Return	,, 10
3rd Class. Single		2-8
	Return	,, 4

Return Tickets available for a month, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex Ship GREENOCK, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature to Captain at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand failing the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE.
Bombay, 26th December 1878. Dubashes.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares a first class Mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Plants, &c., at Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Lt. Colonel Barclay, 66th Regiment leaving the station, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated, hot-water curry dishes, by J. Dixon and Sons, very table cloths, cruet and liquor frames, breakfast cruet, egg frame, round waiters, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising a dining table in 8 pieces for 18 persons, pier, wine, writing, side, round, card, dressing and washing tables, commodes and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, ottoman, toilet stands, teapoys, double cane cot, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, a fine class mahogany, square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Brussels carpet, sets of flowered net door curtains, flower pots and vases, table, and hanging lamps, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, 16 she goats, 3 with kids, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished Blackwood and English made mahogany household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sewing machine, an English built open carriage, an office shigram, a strong Bay Arab Mare, plants, &c at No. 31, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 4th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Soundy's piano, carriages, mare, &c., the property of C. A. Beyts, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNT.

A few barrels belfast hams and bacons in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ,, 1873 ... £295,149 ,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT in Bombay at THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

FOR SALE, BEFORE END OF CURRENT MONTH.

PIANO by Schiedmayer. Bought new in Bombay in May for Rs. 650. Offered for Rs. 500. Wants tuning, lock broken, otherwise in excellent order. Apply to R. B. WORTHINGTON, Bombay Civil Service, Ratnagiri.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Oaxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

MADAME BOULARD,

32, MEADOW STREET.

HANDSOME MILLINERY SELLING OFF as she intends proceeding to England.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

HANDSOME REWARD.

LOST, TWO DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, one dated 7th September 1877 V—M 4634, No. 20696, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for Rs. 2,400 ; and the other, dated 15th November 1877, No. 26856, of the Oriental Bank, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of a Mr. MANOEL ROZARIO DE AZAVEDO, deceased. If anybody make the same known to the undersigned at the Royal Hotel, Tamrind Lane, Fort, will be rewarded.—Dated 17th Dec. 1878.

JOHN PHILIPPE DE SOUZA,
Constituted Attorney of the Widow of the Deceased.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Will be Ready To-morrow.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL DINNER to the SEAMEN INMATES of the "Home" takes place on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2 p.m., at which the friends and well-wishers of the Institution are invited to be present.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

ENGLISH CALF LEATHER PURSES, FINEST QUALITY AND SOLID SEWN, WARRANTED LONDON.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, Post Office, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PANGIM AND OLD GOA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has established three hotels, one at Pangim, denominated the NOVA GOA HOTEL, and two at Old Goa, denominated the GRAND and the SANTA MONICA HOTEL, and trusts that the Public will continue their Patronage during the Christmas Holidays. Nothing will be wanting to render the hotels in every way comfortable and first-class commodities and wines served at moderate rates.

A. F. De COSTA, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 4, Esplinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1879, at 3 p. m. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report for the period ending 31st December 1878 and to confirm their proceedings.
2. To appoint Directors in the place of the present Board and to fix their remuneration for their past and future services.
3. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd instant to 43th proximo, both days inclusive.

FORBES & Co., Agents.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK of PRESENTATION BOOKS to Children for Christmas and New Year.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LIFE of REVD. Dr. WILSON, of Bombay, by G. Smith. Rs. 11-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LIFE of CHRIST ; by Farrar, Illustrated Edition. Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

PICTURE GALLERY of MODERN ART, enlarged series, volume for 1878. Rs. 20-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, 2 vols., by Grattan Geary, of the *Times of India*. Rs. 17-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

PATERSON'S LIBERTY of the SUBJECTS, 2 vols. Rs. 13-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JOHNSTON'S ATLAS of India, New Edn. in a case. Rs. 5-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

KAY'S WAR in AFGHANISTAN, New Edition, 3 vols. Rs. 16-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

Good Words, vol. 1878, containing Black's Macleod of Dore, complete	4 12
Family Herald, vol. April to Oct, 1878	3 0
Day of Rest, vol. 1878	5 8
Life of late Dr. Wilson of Bombay	11 4
Miss Sevanwicks, edn. of Grether Faust	13 4
Forbes's British Burmah and its people	6 12
The Moor and the Loch, by John Colquhoun, 2 vols	15 0
Rossiter's Dictionary of Scientific Terms	2 4
Gill's Six months in Ascension	5 12
Rodwell's Etna	5 12
Gegenbauer's Elementary Comparative Anatomy	13 4
Yonge's Primer of French History	0 10
Goldsmith's Works, 16mo. cloth, illustrated	5 0
Ditto morocco	12 8
Crane's Baby's Banquet	3 4
Bayley's Chemist's Pocket Book	3 4
Arrows in the Air, by Rev. H. R. Haweis	3 12
Adventurous Lives, by B. H. Becker, 2 vols	13 4
Old Paris ; its Court and Literary Saloons, by Lady Jackson, 2 vols	15 0
Chambers' Stories of Old Families	2 4
The Transvaal of To-Day, War, Witchcraft, Sport and Spoils in South Africa, by A. Aylward	9 8
Braddon's Christmas Annual	0 10
Sunshine and Snow, by Hawley Smart	1 4
The Two Destinies, by Wilkie Collins	1 4
Milne's Principles and Practice of Midwifery	7 12
Macnamara on Diseases of Bone	3 4
Martineau's History of England, 1800 to 1815	2 4
Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes, 300 *plates*	3 4

THACKER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5 Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,

Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,

Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS.

Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,

Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,

"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

Scarfe Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,

Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,

A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

FULL-SUITES,

Consisting of

BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,

Consisting of

BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold ;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MORTON AND COMPANY'S

UNSURPASSABLE AND WELL-KNOWN

TEAS

IN PLANTATION-PACKED CANISTERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE TIMES OF INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24 12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33 4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27 0
24 4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs	25 8
31 0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs	32 8
28 8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	30 4
26 8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29 8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

GUARANTEED PIANOS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SALOONS.

BROADWOOD & SONS solid Mahogany, iron frame, short Drawing Room Grand Harmonic bar, repeternotion patent pin piece trichord, 7 Octaves A. to A., made to Rose and Co.'s order. Rs. 1,500.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

ARMONICHORDI, sort Iron Grands, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, brass bound trichord, double repetition check action, 7 Octaves A to A, Harmonichord Pianos Rs. 1,050.
(The above not guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE

A superb instrument, of 7½ octaves compass, with the strings or unisons on the Sympathetic principle, with the finest quality of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in securing the instrument is simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,800. Packing Case of Tin and Wood Rs. 40.

The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co. It is an exceptional instrument, and is capable of magnificent Pianoforte effects.

Nothwithstanding the enormous tension of strings, an absolute guarantee will be given just as in other instances.

UPRIGHT GRANDS are seldom imported as they do not ordinarily withstand the effects of the Indian climate. S. ROSE & Co. cannot guarantee the Upright Grand.

THE SYMPATHETIC BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.

A beautiful Instrument of 7 octaves compass, of great beauty and delicacy of tone, inferior only to the "Grand" in power, but in finish and strength quite equal. Cash Price, Rs. 1,000. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 32.

The above is strongly recommended to the notice of good Pianists. Tone, Touch, and repetition are perfect. It is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.

"THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,"

Of which Rose and Co Bombay are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID PIANO.

Grand Square of Seven Octaves, A to A. In Solid Mahogany, guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate. Cash Price, Rs. 650. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above is guaranteed by S. Rose.)

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

S. ROSE have always on hand a large stock of Second Hand Instruments, varying from Rs. 180 each to Rs. 650 each. It is impossible to give an advertisement list of these instruments as they are continually sold and others take their places ; but S. Rose and Co. will at any time send a written list of the sotock in hand at the date of writing.

HARMONIUMS from Rs. 80 each.
AMERICAN ORGANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MONSTER CHRISTMAS CAKE

IS NOW ON VIEW AT

TEMPLE BAR.

Offered free to all from Christmas Eve.

The Proprietor, in thanking the Public for their very kind patronage, begs to state that he will continue his best endeavours to maintain TEMPLE BAR on the footing of the best establishments of the kind in Europe.

THE CAFE

Has just been newly decorated and fitted with splendid Mirrors, Divans, &c., and is well worthy of a visit.

THE BILLIARD SALOON.

Contains Six new Tables from the best Manufacturers, which are kept in excellent order under European supervision.

Messrs. Cook and Stanley's Matches were played on one of these Tables.

FRENCH BILLIARD-TABLE LIQUORS.

Of the very best qualities always on hand, Erabaw No. 1, Hennessey's, Martell's, C. Bounevialle and Co.'s ***, &c. Oroya Whiskey and other well-known Brands, Aerated Waters from the Best manufacturers.

THE RESTAURANT.

This department is now in perfect working order, and the extensive patronage conceded hitherto proves that it is a complete success.

C. H. PERRY,
MANAGER.
FOR C. BOUNEVIALLE,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.

HORNBY ROW, FORT.

THE Bar and Tiffin Rooms of this Hotel having been renovated for the Christmas Season, customers are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of the comfort provided for them, by an occasional visit. Wines and Liquors of the best qualities only kept in Stock.

FREE CHRISTMAS CAKE.

C. BOUNEVIALLE,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH DECEMBER,
By particular desire
FAUST.
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH DECEMBER,
BENEFIT OF SIGNORA COY,
LA TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD DEC. 1878.

WITH the exception of the usual mail-work very little has been done here to-day, and from this evening the Market will be closed for holidays until Saturday next.

The London telegrams of Saturday's date report increased stringency in the money market, the rate of discount for 3 months' sight bills being now one per cent. above the Bank rate. Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter at 48¼ per oz., but this is obviously an error, as it is not confirmed by private advices. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight remains at 1s. 6¾d.

A payment of £75,000 is advised into the Bank of England.

In the General Produce Markets in London the only change in quotations is an advance of 6d. per qr. in Calcutta Rapeseed, the Market is still reported to be dull, but Linseed is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats; quotations were all unchanged. The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,040,000	2,000,000	2,611,970
,, ,, Surats.	205,000	128,000	393,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Stock in Liverpool.....	333,000	338,000	422,510
Do. London.....	55,000	16,000	46270
American afloat.....	270,000	240,000	400,000
E. Indian ,, ...	45,000	17,000	51,000
Total.....	701,000	611,000	989,780
Price of Mid. Orleans...	5 7-16d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4 1-16d, 5 5-16d.		5 5-16d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1 5-16.	1 7-16d.

The following is the comparison of the American Crop figures to date compared with the past two seasons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks Receipts.....	212,000	232,000	169,000
,, Exports to U. K.	53,000	75,000	103,000
,, ,, Continent	65,000	57,000	49,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.....	2,377,000	2,118,000	2,397,000
Total Exports to U. K...	727,000	585,000	799,000
,, ,, Continent.	533,000	431,000	327,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	770,000	820,000	947,000

The only alteration in the weekly quotation for Bank shares is a decline of £3 per share in those of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which are now quoted at £32.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 21st instant show the following alterations, viz.:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	54,394
Do. ,, Branches.....	Dec. ,,	79,981
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	19,38 587
Cash Credits on Secy. of Govt. Paper...	Dec. ,,	2,898
Loans on Security of ,, ,, ...	Inc. ,,	43,963
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	118,313
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	17,764
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec. ,,	21,64,378

As will be seen from the above figures the decrease in the Cash Balance of 21½ lacs is due almost exclusively to the withdrawal of Deposits, as the public demand for money only shows a trifling increase.

In EXCHANGE here to-day scarcely anything has been done, although the Banks have been willing to buy at 1-16th decline on our Saturday's quotations, and to sell on previous terms. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 6 7-8d.	per Re.		
Do. 6 months' sight...	ls. 7¼d.	,,		
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 7¼d.	,,		
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 7 9-16d.	,,		
France, 3 ,, ,,	2·07.	,,		

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but we have not heard of any transactions during the day, and we still quote the Old Loans at Rs. 97½ and the New at Rs. 99¾.

SHARES have again had a downward tendency throughout the day, but scarcely any business has been done.

In COTTON there has been nothing doing. Prices are unchanged.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. for ready lots.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unchanged for ready shipment. The Rydal Hall (s) has been fixed for all January loading at 22s. 6d. per ton.

COALS are steady but unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	700
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 do	630
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	800
Freo Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

AkbarCotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150	p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	850
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
American affloat.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	550
Apollo Press Co.....	178	1,000	all	25		565
Beliary	135	500	all	60	p.s.	410
Benar Company (New) ..	1,000	350	all	14	do	100
Indian Press Co	400	250	all	10	do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50	do	475 xd.
Dholera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	18	do	150 xd.
East India Press Co..	1,500	500	all	30	do	410
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50	do	1,000
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75	p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30	do	230
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Ramoo's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25	do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	380
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	1 5	do	1,075 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25	p.s.	560 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		600
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25	p.s.	185
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	1,025
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55	p.	1,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	2	p.ct	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,200
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	900
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	105
Broach Mills	1,350	150	all	10	p.s.	9
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	385
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	900
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	600 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	550
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..		350
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	240
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20	p.s*	930
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30	p.s.	870
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		725
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	780
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	725
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	510
Madras G. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,260
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	50,000	50	50	..		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	230
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,180
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30	p.s*	1,050
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		170
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30	p.	800
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all		—	50
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all		..	75
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	145
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	680
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all		75	750
Ramoo S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	850
Soondercbs Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	650
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20	p.s.	925
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.s.	600

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21S 3·0	p. ct		295
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20 13·0 14·6	do		26
Ditto ,,	..	£20 6S 7·3	do		72
Ditto ,,	..	£20 21·13·1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19·6·3·15	do		250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	225	p.s.	1,800 xd
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. s.	3,050
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	100	all	7½	p. ct	98
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all			300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36	p. s.	210
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	60	p.s.	670
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	200	all	6	p. ct	28

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st Dec. as compared with the statement issued on the 14th December:—

LIABILITIES.	14th Dec. Rs.	21st Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,48,260	50,02,654
Do do. at Branches	9,47,886	8,67,885
Other Deposits	2,24,53,799	2,13,15,143
Post Bills.....	38,627	38,627
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,8 ,683	3,94,506
	4,21,68,566	4,00,18,815
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	50,52,648	49,20,146
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	17,86,923	17,89,821
Loans on Security of do. do.....	52,37,596	52,80,832
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	2,753	2,738
Bills Discounted	1,05,57,263	1,06,79,036
Stamps	2,728	3,089
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,004		
Amount applied in reduction 1,96,000	3,35,004	3,35,004
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	5,40,629	5,22,865
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,86,53,092	1,64,88,714
	4,21,68,566	4,00,18,815

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP MARY L. STONE, 1,458 tons, Captain C. H. Phinney, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE BRITISH BARQUE DAY LIGHT, 629 tons, Capt. in J. G. Abrahamsen, will sail to-day for Coast and Cochin in ballast.

THE BRITISH SHIP CLYDE, 767 tons, Commander T. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 19th August, with a cargo of 1,223 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH S.S. ALABAMA, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Humphries, will sail to-day for Goa, with thirty-seven first class, 103 second class, and 642 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH S.S. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst, from Kurrachee 20th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Moore, Mr. Rendle, three second class, 23 convicts, eleven sepoys, and 120 deck passengers. She also sailed yesterday for the same ports with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. W. Sangster, Major and Mrs. C. Swinhoe, Miss Biddle and three children, Capt. C. F. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. H. Powell. For Kutch Mandevie—Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wilson. For different ports—one hundred and six deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steam ship Siam, 1,719 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne 29th November, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Bombay—R. De Barry. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mrs. and Miss Creswick, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, Miss Nordt, Mr. Levy, Miss Bromley, Mr. Corbet and Mr. J. Jeanny. From Glenelg to Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Downer. From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr. A. Wilkinson. From Sydney to Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. E. Fairfox and two children, and Miss Graham. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Payne and family, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and family, Mr. Nathan and Mr. G. P. Connelly. From Glenelg to Venice—Mr. R. Bruce. From King George's Sound to Venice—Mr. A. Josephson. From Sydney to Southampton—Mr. Walsh. From Melbourne to Southampton—Mr. Roskilly and Mr. Laudale.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Mahratta(s).....	Smith.....	Kurrachee, Dec 20.
23	Clyde.....	Davis	Liverpool. Aug 19.
	Siam (s)	Hector	Melbourne, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	County of Flint	Roberts	Diamond Island.
	Zul-fika	Riddell	Calcutta.
	Isabella	Palvadean ..	Mauritius.
	Aurcania	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Mahratta (s).....	Smith.....	K. via Kattywar Coast
	Travancore(s).....	Barratt	Suez, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Alabama Humphries, for Goa.
Ship Mary L Stone, Phinney, for Diamond Island.
Barque Day Light, Abrahaman, for Coast and Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, for Aden, Suez, &c.
Steamer Siam, for Australia, &c.
Brig Pottay Rehimani, for Mozambique.
Steamer City of Baltimore, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

19 D. of Buccleuch(s)..Whittle .....London, Nov 7.
Madras (s) .....James.....Calcutta, Dec 9.
Pyrulis (s) .....Mason.....Colombo, Dec 9.
Rollo .....Muckelley .....Madras, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Steamer Japan and Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Buttermere.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Buccleuch—From London—Captain and Mrs Price Miss Lamb, Mrs Kingsley and child, Miss Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs Hopper, Rev and Mrs Bamford and child, Rev and Mrs Sherring and child, Mr and Mrs Sherring, Mrs Hamilton and child, Misses McMicking Lindley and Gibbons, Messrs Browne, Hinde, Bence, Thellusson, Hearle, Grant, McLean and Curver, Mr and Mrs Sounand. From Madras—Bishop Bowman, Rev Leigh Goodwin and Northrup, Mr and Mrs Allen and daughter, Mr Nairelle, Captain Ellison.
Per Madras—Mr Ellworthy, Mr Compagnac, Mr Mill, Mr Henderson, Col Fagan, Captain Jarvis, Mrs Jarvis, Mr Burke, Mrs Burke, and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Rollo—10th December, Ship Poona in Lat 17-25 N, Long 67-25 E, all well.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—106 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—4 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sullomanjee: 236 cases candles, Eduljee Fallonjee Bottlewalla; 1 case printing types, G Claridge and Co.
Scotland s—74 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Benledi s—17 cases provision, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala; 200 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 1,216 bars iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Japanese s—8 casks stationery, Vullerjee Essajee.
Surat s—9 cases cheese, R L Southern and Co.
Pekin s—85 cases whiskey, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Bokhara s—10 cases whiskey, C Bouneviale and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chatanooga—16,984 cases kerosine oil, The French Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—8 cases earthenware, Ingoli Bros.; 20 cases vermouth, M Mondalfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—350 cwt nayrabollams, Canjee Jaitha; 44 bales cotton, Ganjee Nurput; 49 bales wool, Nursey Keesowjee and Co.
Trinacria s—1,029 cwt linseed, Shamjee Vurjee; 30 bales cotton waste, Hajeeba Shaik Adam and Co; 13 bales cotton, A Blaschreck and Co; 51 bales cotton, Bhikabhoy Samuldas; 60 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 36 bales wool, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 37 bales wool, Toka Edjee; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 3 bales hides, G Feil and Co; 137 bales wool, D F Khambata; 22 bales wool and 4 bales rags, M Kitcha.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—4 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 19,900) Cursetjee, Sorabjee; 2 boxes sovereigns (Rs 39,000) The Honykong and Shanghai Bank; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,39,263), The Oriental Bank Corporation; 1 box gold bars (Rs 65,000) The French Bank (Rs 5,64,700) and 16 cases silver coins (Rs 38,200) Chtd Mer Bank of I L and China.
Wanlock—24 bales hides, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Trinacria s—4 cwt horns, and 1½ bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anglia s—2 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 255 cwt gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 892½ cwt linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Sumatra s—3,600 cwt gingelly seed, Ralli Brother's; 4,200½ cwt teel seed and 979½ cwt castorseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Castore s—16 bales gunny bags, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Castore s—2 pots rosa oil, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy.
Travancore s—6 boxes silver coins (Rs 21,500) Hajee Zunell Abdin.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—9 boxes silver coins (Rs 32,500) David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—1,500 cwt teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co: 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Castore s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Japanese s—52 bales cotton, Veerjee Purshotum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—2½ cwt raisin, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy: 19 cwt sharkfins and 5 cwt fishmaws, Rajmubhoy Ajoo; 31 bales cotton, Vurdhman Chaturbhooj; 1 case cambay stone and 83 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 13 bales twists, B R Wakil; 70 bales twist, The Albert Manufacturing Co; 19 bales twist, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 7½ cwt ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 133 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Guneshlal Sobhagmul; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium Sassoon J David; 1 chest opium, R Jugonnathdass; 9 chests opium, L Seodass; 17 chests opium, Nopchund Nowrunroy; 11½ chests opium, Mugonlal Purshoodass; 14 chests opium, M S Cubbay and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1196 Proteus, Harriman—New York, June 26—Spoken, Nov. 7.
Dismasted.
1389 Stratford, France—Dundee, July 3.
1597 Chesebrough, Dinsmore—Boston, August 1.
937 James G. Pendleton, Nichols—New York, August 10.
767 David, Davies—Liverpool, August 19.
955 Bertha, Crickett—Clyde, August 29.
1282 Southern Chief, Higgins—New York, August 29.
959 Massay, Gamin—Bordeaux, August 31.
777 Coringa, Josselyn—Boston, September 1.
1004 Favorit, Pederson—Penarth, September 3.
1228 James Shrigley, Blake—Tyne, September 9.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, September 10.
1051 Weathersfield, Sherris—London, September 10.
1159 Blairgowrie, Dark—London, September 12.
1256 Essex, Ransom—London, September 17.
1609 Duncow, Large—Sunderland, September 17.
1438 Macnaboe, Stetson—Cardiff, September 17.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Dundee, September 18.
1174 Louis, Reynolds—Liverpool, September 20.
1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Liverpool, September 23.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—Cardiff, September 23.
1468 Binghamshire, Harland—London, September 24.
1418 Belle of Bath, Whitmore—Cardiff, September 25.
1619 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—Liverpool, September 30.
1295 Whitter, Swan—Penarth, September 30.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Liverpool, October 6.
1430 Lucile, Scott—Liverpool, October 15.
1419 Victoria, Attwood—Cardiff, October 15.
1527 Tilkhurst, Blake—Cardiff, October 17.
1477 Galaten—Liverpool, October 23.
1212 Ardencraithe, Duncan—Liverpool, October 26.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—Liverpool, October 31.
631 Twilight, Delargy—Liverpool, October 31.
1834 Cyprienne, Shaw—Penarth, November 11.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—London, November 14.
966 Iris, Evans—Liverpool—November 20.
1842 Berdinian, Chairon—New Castle, November 25.
1181 Elcano, Brown—Cardiff, November 27.
1248 Callirhoe, Leslie—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

385 Fanny, Turabull—Siam, October 4.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Australia, October 12.
962 Timsour—Singapore, October 16.
956 Earl Granville, Reddie—Newcastle N. S. W., October 19.
1431 Glenyon—Moulmein, November 4.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—Moulmein, November 25.
967 Lady Melville, Hanson—Moulmein, November
966 Contest, James—Moulmein, December 14.
965 Berna, Kelly—Mauritius, loading.
714 Landore, Anderson—Moulmein, loading.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—Mauritius, loading.
1300 Dhatwar, Freebody—Singapore, loading.
1037 Natant, Walker—Moulmein, loading.
700 Mary S. Amies, Gibbs—Bangkok, loading.
1135 Sarah, Johnsen—Mauritius, loading.
412 Deucalion, Hunt—Mauritius, loading.
268 Osprey, Hughes—Mauritius, loading.
942 Solado, Milne—Mauritius, loading.
294 Maggie Cummins, Davies—Mauritius, loading.
1636 Star of Brunswick—Moulmein, loading.
402 Hermione, Milner—Singapore, loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1720 Gwalior, Babot—China—Left Suez Canal December 6—Takes China Mails January 7.
198 Neera—Clyde—Left Suez Canal December 7—Ferry Boat.
900 Yarra, Clarke—Hull—Left Suez Canal December 8.
1890 Hydaspes, Rennoldson—Venice (Aden, 19th Dec.)—Left Suez Canal December 8—Takes English Mails January 13.
1423 Scindia, Windham—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal December 9.
1005 Precurseur, Senaino—Bordeaux—Left Suez Canal December 9.
1349 Clan Fraser, Cowie—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal December 9.
1668 Celia, Holmes—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal December 9.
1515 Kashgar, Baker—London—Left Suez Canal December 13—Takes English Mails Jan. 20.
1588 Strathleven, Pearson—London—Left Suez Canal December 14
1439 Afghan, Hunt—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal December 19.
1339 Bengal, Rowley—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal December 20.
876 Danish Monarch, Calcutta.
1198 Ben Gloe, Buchanan—Calcutta
1070 Cyrenus, Penney—Calcutta.
1347 Clan Alpine, Cowler—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1221 Albula, Bradley—Cardiff via Aden, December 7.
1119 Benarty, Potter—Liverpool, December 11.
1243 Cervin—Cardiff, December 12.
1045 Marlboro—Calcutta, December 13.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—London, December 14.
1322 Columbia, Young—Liverpool, December 15—Anchor Line.
809 Amanda, Redhead—Tyne, December 17.
1544 Polluce—Trieste, December 18.
984 Ben Voirlich—Newport.
1136 Asiria, Boscelli—Genoa—Rubattino February 1.
1190 Australis, Bozzoni—Genoa—Rubattino March 1.
2296 Singapore—Genoa—Rubattino March 20.
1726 Lombardy, Hall—China—Takes English Mails Dec. 30.
1087 Alverton, Darnell—Calcutta.
1359 Trentham Hall, Shaw—Liverpool.
1671 Thibet,—London.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—China.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Conran, Capt, 81 68th L Infantry, on sick leave, from Simla.
Giraud, Surg-Major, By A M D, on duty, from Belgaum.
Hogg, Lt-Col, By D Q M G, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 22.

Cruickshank, Major, by R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Webster, Major, BI 30th P N. I, from leave, to Ferozepore.

DECEMBER 22.

Babington, Capt, BI 27th P Infantry, on duty, to Peshawur,
Do Tatham, Surg, By M D, on duty, to Baroda.

DECEMBER 23.

Hughes, Capt, By Com Dept, on duty, to Sukkur.
Wilson, Lt Col, By 7th Regiment N I, from leave, to Bhuj.
Swinhoe, Major By. Com Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Little, 2nd Lt., BI 9th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote,
Smyth, Capt, By 77th Regt, from leave, to Nusserabad.
Haydon, Capt, By, Acg Ex Eng By, Defence, on leave, to Godra.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 21.)

Mr Eales, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the Lucknow district.
Mr Irwin, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the Bahraich district.
Mr C W Moore, Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the Mirzapur district.
Mr Smith, District Superintendent of Police, from Bahraich to Sultanpur.
Captain Buller, District Superintendent of Police, from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar.
Mr Williams, District Superintendent of Police, from Mnzafarnagar to Saharanpur.
Mr Knight, Executive Engineer, is appointed as Assistant Secretary to the Government N W Provinces and Oudh, P W Department, Provincial Executive names:—
The undermentioned students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, reported their arrival at Allahabad, and are posted as noted opposite their respective names:—
Mr A H Mason, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to Meerut Provincincial Division.
Mr A Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to Central Extension of Provincial Railways.
Mr H O'Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to Roorkee Workshops.
Mr Tickell is posted to the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, N W Provinces.

THE MADRAS ACTING COMMANDER-OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 9th December.

Major Thomas LeMarchant, K Battery 6th Brigade, is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Mooltan, to do duty with H Battery 1st Brigade R A.
Major Beagin, Staff Corps, to general duty, Madras.
Major Butler, Staff Corps, to general duty, Madras.
Major Austin, Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Division, vice Major Watson, whose tenure of appointment has expired.
Lieut Hamilton, 14th Hussars, will proceed to Peshawur via Bangalore, to join Lieut-General Sir S Browne's Staff.
The undermentioned officer is detailed for duty with his Regimental Depot, and will do duty with troops on the voyage:—
13th Foot.—Lieut Hayward.
Lieut Hallett, 2-1st Foot, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer 2nd N I, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.
Surgeon T H Pope is attached to the 21st Regiment N I, under orders for active service.
Major Watson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Commander, 24th N I.
So much of G O C C as appointed Lieut Downing, 72nd Foot, Wing Officer 11th N I, is cancelled.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

BY LIEUT. COL. SEKTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1878.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength from the dates specified and posted to Companies as follows, viz.:—
No. 831 Pte Greengrass, J. from 18-12-78 to Letter C. Company.
No. 832 Pte Hensley, F. F. from 18-12-78 to Letter A. Company.
No. 833 Pte Rowlings, T. H. from 19-12-78 to Letter C. Company.
No. 834 Pte Fido, J. T. from 19-12-78 to Letter D. Company.
The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps from this date, viz.:—
No. 810 Pte Moultree, G. W., Letter A. Company.
No. 811 Pte Moultree, J. E., Letter A. Company.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....24th, 2h. 15'5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	Dec.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues.	24	6 32	5 28	11 11 m	5 32 m
				11 59 a	6 20 a
Wed.	25 CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 32	5 28	0 13 m	6 15 m
				11 59 a	6 12 a
Th.	26 St. Stephen.—English Mail expected.	6 33	5 29	0 50 m	6 59 m
				0 43 a	6 54 a
Fri.	27 St. John.	6 33	5 29	1 27 m	2 38 m
				1 28 a	7 32 a
Sat.	28 Innocent's day.	6 33	5 30	2 3 m	8 21 m
				2 3 a	8 13 a
Sun.	29 Sunday after X mas.	6 34	5 30	2 43 m	9 5 m
				2 57 a	8 51 a
Mon.	30	6 34	5 31	3 16 m	9 42 m
				3 39 a	9 32 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SYMONS—December 22nd, at Mahableshwar, the wife of J. Littleton Symons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KINCHELLA—KING—December 23rd, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., Mr.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

OCCUPATION OF JELLALABAD.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 23.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegrams:—

JELLALABAD, THRO' JAMRUD, DEC. 22.

Jellalabad was occupied by Sir Sam Browne's force this morning at 11 o'clock. The troops which marched in consisted of the 10th Hussars, some of the Gnides, the I. C. Royal Horse Artillery, and General Macpherson's Infantry Brigade.

The town is small and square. Many shops were open. The people seem to be friendly. There was no resistance whatever.

A site for a Cantonment has been chosen between the town and the river.

The force started from Ali Boghan this morning at 9, accompanied by Major Cavagnari and some of the Khan's men.

THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

CAMP CHAMAN, DEC. 22.

The brigade on the Kandahar side of the Kojuck was visited to-day by Generals Stewart and Biddulph, Brigadier Nuttall, and Staff. Other regiments follow, necessarily slowly, unless other lateral exits are freely utilised. Meanwhile heavy guns are creeping up. The Cavalry here will extend on the left hand to Palliser as he debouches from the Gwaja. All then continue our present occupation of scouring the country, and accumulating supplies and information.

A refugee from Kandahar reports that the prospect of aid from Russia at Herat is confidently daily expected, and more fondly nourished now that lying misstatements of British disastrous defeat in the Khyber have been disseminated through this province.

Hard frosts are causing heavy mortality among the camels. Troops are healthy.

Fifteen hundred Kakars are said to be threatening our communications in the rear. Brigadier Lacy has despatched a force to Syud Yaroo Karez, two marches from Quetta, to keep the road secure.

CAMP KILA ABDULLA KHAN.

No news of importance here. Weather fine but bitterly cold, the mercury falling to zero at night. The road through the Kojuck Pass is complete, though still impassable for guns if driven.

Colonel Sankey has travelled by Gwaja Pass to the south and reported on it favourably, but it will require many days' labour to improve it, so that it may perhaps be used for heavy guns.

Our Kandahar news agent, Daood Shah, arrived in Camp yesterday. When the news of the capture of Ali Musjid reached Kandahar, false reports of a British defeat were industriously circulated, and Daood Shah was imprisoned. After ten days' captivity he was released and sent to General Stewart's camp under an escort. He reports that there are three regiments only at Kandahar, encamped outside the city. The governor, Mir Afzal Khan, has sent his zenana towards Herat.

ANOTHER RAID BY AFRIDIS ON AN ESCORT PARTY.

PESHAWUR, DEC. 21.

On the evening of the 19th instant, two hundred Afridis attacked an escort of eight men of the 2nd Goorkhas with camels and mules. One Goorkha was wounded and twenty-three camels were captured. Another party of Gorkhas surrounded the Afridis, killed four and took five prisoners, and recovered the camels.

It is reported that three thousand of the Amir's troops are at Tezin, a few miles East of Kabul.

Captain Samuells, of the Survey, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

C. 3 Battery Royal Artillery has proceeded to Jamrud. A gun and carriage of this battery fell over a precipice at Lundi Kotal and the carriage was smashed.

ENTRY INTO JELLALABAD.

JELLALABAD, THRO' JAMRUD, DEC. 19.

Marched from Chardeh to Olibaghan without opposition. The Brigades under Generals Gough and Macpherson will to-morrow enter Jellalabad. The city is visible seven miles off.

It is reported that the Amir has fled, taking three regiments with him, and that Yakub Khan has been left in Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE "TIMES" ON THE FLIGHT OF THE AMIR.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

In a leading article upon the subject of the flight of the Amir from Kabul, the *Times* this morning says that the Amir has virtually dethroned himself. If he afterwards should return and submit to the British Government, his rights will possibly be respected. Should he not follow this course, another prince must be promptly recognised.

THE RECTIFICATION OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 22.

The Turkish Commissioners have been appointed for the rectification of the Greek frontier.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 23.

The Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade to-day in which he authorizes the conclusion of an arrangement relative to Bosnia and Novibazar in accordance with the proposals of Austria.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ per cent. do.	78¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113
Bar Silver	48½
Oriental Bank Shares	£30
Chartered ,, ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,, ,,	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ,,	£32

About £75,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, DEC. 23, 7-40 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, DEC. 23, 8 A.M.

H. M.'s Lynx from Port Blair arrived yesterday.

We hear that H. E. the Governor intends to do the Sind Desert before returning to Bombay, and that he and members of his Staff who accompany him will probably spend Christmas in the Runn of Cutch and New Year's Day somewhere in the Nuggur Parkur districts. It is unlikely, therefore, that Sir Richard Temple will be back in Bombay before the middle of January. His Excellency will not, it is supposed, return by rail, as the May Frere has been ordered to wait for him off one of the mouths of the Indus.

The Railway Conference is, we hear, put off till next July; but a Preliminary Conference of Railway Agents is proposed by the Government of India to be held at Calcutta on the 1st of February.

At the request of several readers, we print this morning the full text of Sir R. Temple's Minute of Dec. 8, 1868, on Sir H. Rawlinson's proposal to advance beyond the existing Indian frontier. A contemporary, in publishing the Minute the other day, carefully suppressed some of the most important paragraphs.

Mr. H. A. W. Phillips, of the Bengal Civil Service, author of *A Blacker Pamphlet, or an attempt to explain the Scarcity of the late Famine and the causes of the Poverty of the Madras Ryots*, maintains that Madras is a great loser by her fluctuating assessment, and sums up, "like the orator of old, by saying that the first requisite for Madras is a Permanent Settlement, the second requisite a Permanent Settlement, and the third requisite a Permanent Settlement."

The Kurram Valley correspondent of the *Times of India* will have to look to his laurels. The following telegraphic message from Berlin to the *Times* is as gushing as some of his wildest ecstasies:—"Madame Adeline Patti is for the first time at Berlin. The enthusiasm created by her performance is unprecedented. Pessimism, Nihilism, and all other grumbling fancies of the sort are scattered to the winds by the sweet voice of the accomplished artist. Life, which popular philosophers declare to be worth nothing, is suddenly converted into a supreme blessing, admitting, as it does, of emotions such as are awakened by Patti. The soul, which only yesterday doubted its own existence, is to-day made conscious of its reality by the charm and melodious sentiment of an accomplished singer. There might be better methods of realizing the transcendental, yet art is one among others."

A correspondent writes to us to complain that a man dissatisfied with Indian work is bound to stay here for 30 years to get a pension, when if he were allowed to commute his pension he might retire much sooner, with advantage to himself and the public service. Lord Macaulay, he remarks, came to India only for 4 years and received a salary of Rs. 8,000, yet he complained of it as exile. In one letter he says—"Let me assure you that banishment is no light matter. No person can judge of it who has not experienced it. . . . There is no temptation of wealth or power which would induce me to go through it again." If such were the feelings of a man in a high position who could go to Simla every year and save a good round sum to live on for the rest of his life, it is natural that members of individuals should also wish to have some definite time fixed after which they could go (something between Macaulay's 4 and the present 30 years required for pensions). The inequality at present existing in the matter of pensions amounts to injustice, for while doctors can retire (*without medical certificates*) after 15, and chaplains after 17, years, others have to remain the long period of 30 years. If the option of going after 15 years (including leave) were given, more vacancies would be created for native graduates, and the slight extra cost would not be felt in the present prosperous state of the finances. We trust the Hon. Mr. Gibbs on his return to England will take up this subject, and thus assist the graduates of a University which he has fostered. There would be nothing new in adopting this principle of limited service, for European regiments come for ten years and Governors for five. An Indian career should not mean exile for life.

The *Educational Record* quotes from Sir A. Helps to the effect that the chief trouble of a commander is with the tempers and susceptibilities of his subordinates. But very often it is the captious temper of a superior that is the beginning of unpleasantness. Tact and civility go a long way in making the wheels of work run smoothly.

This month of examinations is nearly over. On Friday the results of the matriculation were declared. In looking over the list of examiners for B. A. and C. E. we see that some are set to examine their own work, which seems absurd. In the last 4 years one lucky person has had 16 papers and another 11. This is taking care of Dowb' with a vengeance! We hear that 261 passed matriculation, of whom 41 came from Elphinstone High School (56 having passed in English). In every respect—attendance, fees credited to Government, and matriculation results—this institution has had a successful year.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue):—We regret to learn from our Frontier correspondent that Captain Molyneux, of the transport service, shot himself at Shapur through the head, while in a state of temporary insanity. We have not received any further details of the melancholy circumstance. He was buried with military honours.

Colonel Dawson, R. A., has been directed to proceed forthwith to Sukkur for duty with General Stewart's division. On his departure, Lieut-Colonel F. Betty, R. A. will, as a temporary measure, assume command of the Royal Artillery in Sind.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*, (Sind issue) are glad to learn that the Commissioner in Sind has prohibited the indiscriminate seizure of camels for the Afghan campaign. Pathan traders and others need not therefore be afraid now of being *forced* to part with their animals.

Charivari is exceptionally good this week. The cartoon, representing the British lion conquering Kabul in the character of a Gladiator, with John Bull and Gortschakoff, and other gentlemen looking on, and an illustration of the state of affairs the strike of the *dhobies* in Calcutta may produce if it is sufficiently prolonged, are particularly good.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that General John Luther Vaughan, C.B., is coming out as military correspondent for the *Times* during the Afghan campaign. The General left Brindisi on the 8th inst., and may therefore be expected at Lahore about the 27th.

The *Englishman*:—From the Viceroy's late speech to the native contingents at Lahore, we may safely infer that as the silence of the last few days had indicated, there was no truth whatever in the rumour that the Amir had despatched an envoy to Jellalabad with full powers to treat. On the contrary, it is pretty evident that the Government of India looks forward to the renewal of hostilities in the spring, though, unless rendered necessary by movements of the enemy, offensive movements in the direction of Kabul are likely to end for the present with the occupation of Jellalabad.

The *Englishman*:—In the midst of war's alarms the officers at Peshawur have managed to get up some sky races and sports, amongst the former being a camel race, for which the following appropriately named animals were entered:—

Race.—For all Camels—Z. R. C.

Hussun Khan's...	Reception	... Mr. Barrow.
Chamberlain's ...	Mission	... ,, Scarbrough.
Viceroy's ...	Ultimatum	... ,, Tretter.
Amir's ...	Resistance	... ,, Reid.
Faiz Mahomed's...	Retreat	... ,, Griffin.
Yakoob Khan's ...	Capitulation	... ,, Friend.
Cavagnari's ...	Glorification	... ,, Carver.
Dizzy's ...	Peace with Honor ...	,, Peyton.
Mir Akhor's ...	Delight	... ,, Gower.
British ...	Frontier	... ,, Elliot.

As might have been expected Frontier came first, whilst Reception followed, and Ultimatum fell.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes as follows in defence of the postal arrangements with Sir Sam Browne's Force, which have come in for a good deal of abuse. A correspondent, who has been on the spot, informs us we did the Postal Department some injustice in our remarks about the Dakka mails. The Post Master General personally visited Jamrud on the 19th ultimo, and arranged with Major Cavagnari that every assistance should be rendered to the Field Force Inspector, in securing runners or horsemen from the friendly tribes; General Browne also promised all assistance. On the 22nd of November, the mails were delivered at Ali Musjid shortly after that fort was occupied by us. On the 23rd, the runners were carried off by the Mullicks to act as guides, and their successors in office disappeared after one day's work. It then became impossible to get the mails carried at all, in spite of the best efforts of the Post Master General and his Inspector, and Major Cavagnari was too busy with other matters to assist. An attempt was made to obtain horses in Peshawur, but even the offer of Rs. 30 per month for each, failed to make any forthcoming. After about a week, a few runners were secured, and they are said to be now doing their work as satisfactorily as can be expected in the face of unusual difficulties.

The *Englishman*:—There is a painful contrast between the appearance of hearty goodwill and open-handed liberality with which the majority of the Native Chiefs have come forward to place not only their military forces but their treasuries at the disposal of the Government for the prosecution of the Afghan war, and the ill-humoured and niggardly spirit with which our own native subjects, as represented by their press and such institutions as the British Indian Association, have resented the proposal to charge the expenses of the campaign, or even a part of them, to India. Some allowance must no doubt be made for two facts,—the one that to give freely is always more pleasant than to pay under compulsion; the other that, while the offer of the native chiefs may be largely prompted by a sense of gratitude for favours to come, the native subject knows that he cannot expect so much as even a thank you for his money. After granting all this, however, the contrast is still unpleasantly suggestive. On the one side, there is at least a lively sense of a common interest, and this is in itself of immense value. On the other side, along with profuse expressions of a desire for the security of British rule, there is an utter absence of both sympathy and sense of duty. None of the writers who object to India being charged with the cost of this war, would probably go the length of denying that, if British rule is to be maintained in India, it must be maintained at the expense of India. Certainly it would puzzle any one of them to find any argument in support of such a denial that would not be on the face of it ridiculous. Yet they do not hesitate to take up a position that is plainly inconsistent with this obvious principle, and to support it not by an appeal to British generosity, but by an attack on British justice. Indignation, we are told, is the feeling which the decision of the Home Government has aroused; not indignation, be it remembered, against the policy of the Government in making war—on the whole, we take it, native opinion supports that policy—but indignation at being made to pay for their own defence. For an appeal in *misericordiam*, however groundless, great excuse might be found; but for the tone actually adopted we can find none whatever. Indeed, we may go further and say that the tone in question is only explicable by reference to a feeling that would amount to positive disloyalty; the feeling that a war undertaken by foreign rulers for the defence of a conquered country, even against external enemies, is not a war in defence of the country itself.

THE S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND.

We learn that this steamer, although detained in Bombay last Monday week until 10-30 p. m. owing to the break-down and consequent delay of the Calcutta train, reached Aden at 3 a. m. on Sunday, the 22nd, having done the distance in 5 days 4½ hours. This fast passage is very creditable to the ship, and shows that her character for speed is being well maintained.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Many will, we are sure, be delighted to see the announcement that the favorite Opera of "Faust" is to be repeated to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, but it will be well to note also that this is the last occasion that it will be produced. It was presented by this Company lately in a very attractive form, and the execution of the music afforded great delight. Gounod's productions have the great merit of being fresh and fascinating however often they may be heard, so that many who are already familiar with this Opera will no doubt be induced to be present to-night, and those who have yet to make its acquaintance should not lose the opportunity now offered.

THE VOLUNTEERS CAMP AT KHANDALLA.

Captains Forbes and Hore, Lieutenant Lynch and Lieutenant Dunne (the Adjutant), have already, we understand, left Bombay to take up their quarters at the Camp of Exercise of the Bombay Volunteers at Khandalla. We suppose it is called a "Camp" by courtesy; but the majority at any rate of the men will not have experience of actual camping out on this occasion, the Khandalla barracks having been placed by Government at Col. Sexton's disposal. Some other officers, a number of the men, and the band are expected to leave to-day, and the remainder of those who have signified their intention of joining the camp will go up after Christmas Day. We believe about 150 of all ranks are expected at Khandalla during the week. There will be drills regularly, with a grand parade on the 1st January, the anniversary of the Imperial proclamation; and arrangements are being made for a day's prize shooting. There will be prize shooting on the 1st January in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Camp at Lanowli, and three of the four matches for the occasion have been generously thrown open to the Bombay Volunteers also. One match will be of particular interest, the conditions specifying that the competitors are to shoot in teams of five men from any Company. We hear that the Poona Company, which is very strong in marksmen, will send a team; and it is probable that E. Company (perhaps the strongest in this respect of the five Bombay Companies B. V. R.) will also be represented. The G. I. P. Volunteers are sure to have several good teams, so that a keen competition may be expected.

MR. J. H. GRANT AND DR. ANDERSON, 3RD HUSSARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the evidence given by Mr. J. H. Grant in the case against the Municipal Superintendent of Roads, which I read in your issue of the 17th instant, and in which my name appears conspicuously, I desire to state, most distinctly, that I received no letter whatever from Mr. Grant before he wrote to the officer commanding at Ahmednagar. No doubt he ought to have written to me first; but, in his evidence, he appears to have confessed what he ought to have done with what he did do.

In addition to the legal steps I took, the matter was eventually kindly laid before Government by Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., the then Commander-in-Chief, and the resolution of which I send you a copy was passed regarding it. I beg that you will in justice to me publish it.

COMPLAINTS.

Military Department No. 4132.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1872.

Resolution of Government in the Revenue Department No. 3960, dated 1st August 1872.

Transfer from the Military Department of the Secretariat of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army No. 940 dated 2nd July 1872 and its accompanying correspondence relative to certain charges preferred by Mr. J. H. Grant, first Assistant Collector, Nasik, against Assistant Surgeon Anderson, 3rd K. O. Hussars; and directing that Mr. Grant be called upon for an explanation of his conduct in the matter.

Letter from the Collector of Nasick No. 2512 dated 20th July 1872, submitting, with his remarks, explanation from Mr. Grant.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner N. D. No. 4314 dated 23rd July 1872, forwarding the preceding letter.

Resolution—The Military Department should be informed that Government trust that Assistant Surgeon Anderson will be satisfied with the expression of extreme regret which Mr. Grant states he forwarded to the officer commanding at Ahmednugger on finding that he was mistaken. Mr. Grant should be warned of the absolute necessity of his being more careful in future.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Resolution.—The foregoing resolution, with a copy of its accompanying letter from the Collector of Nasik, and of its enclosure, to be sent to the Adjutant General for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel.
Secretary to Government.

N.B.—The true case being, that of a soldier servant, returning with my carriage and horses from Munnar to Ahmednuggar.

Mhow, Dec. 22. R. ANDERSON.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I will feel extremely obliged if any of your numerous readers will inform me if the late failure of the Glasgow Bank has anything to do with the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

THE NATIVE INSURRECTION IN NEW CALEDONIA.

MASSACRES AND CANNIBALISM.

SYDNEY, NOV. 27.

The s.s. Gunga arrived to-day from Noumea with dates to the 21st inst. The *Sydney Herald* correspondent writes:—

"The place thrills with the news that in the beginning of this week 11 more were added to the list of victims. Again has ever confidence in the black demons been the snare. Three small coasters were engaged to carry provisions and ammunition to the military force under the command of Colonel Wandling, operating against the rebels in the North at Ponerihouen, &c. Amongst the 11 men composing the three crews was a man named Marianne, whose son was killed in the massacre at Monsieur Houdaille's. This man, so far as a perfect acquaintance with their language, manners, and customs, was a native himself. He had served for years as interpreter on any required occasion through an extensive district, and amongst many tribes. He seemed, in spite of the loss of his son, to have scorned the idea that the blacks would do anything against him. It is stated that he was warned not to go on shore, and that he should keep a strict watch. Both cautions seem to have been neglected. The lamentable fact remains to be told that the expected provisions not arriving, search was made, and at the mouth of the Poya River was pillaged boat was found, as also were traces of a sanguinary fight, evidenced by broken oars with natives' hair adhering. On the borders of the river, hidden away in the scrub, were found provisions, ammunitions, and six native baskets filled with freshly-cooked human flesh, from which the bones were extracted; also the heads on poles. Two thousand rounds of Chassepot rifle cartridges fell into the rebels' hands, and, these they employed against the boats of the war steamer Lamothe Piquet, as they were searching the river on the 16th. A great many shots were fired by the Kanaks hiding in the mangroves which fringe the river in New Caledonia. The boats were struck by five balls, but no one was injured. The sailors could only reply by blind shots, as it were, for it is impossible for any but the bare-footed, agile savage to move through these mangrove swamps, a miss-step amongst the snake-like roots of which involves rising to the neck or deeper in mud."

Departure of the Viceroy from Lahore.—His Excellency the Viceroy with Lady Lytton and suite left Lahore yesterday (Thursday) morning at 10-35 by special train for Calcutta. Colonels Colley and Baker, General R. Strachey, and Mr. A. C. Lyall left by the same train. Besides the official gathering on the platform, who has assembled by order, there were a number of residents of Lahore, and all the Native Chiefs at present here to witness the Viceregal departure.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

A breach of the liquor licence.—Dhondee Bhanoo, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for selling less than one dozen quart bottles of spirituous liquors, in contravention of his liquor licence.

An old offender.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Kisoon Lalla, a noted character, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing some wearing apparel, valued at 6 annas, belonging to Babajee Ragoo.

Theft from an iron safe.—On Sunday last, a *hamal* kept on duty at the office in Church Lane of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., abstracted from an iron safe currency notes and silver to the amount of Rs. 6,000 and odd. A Borah locksmith was brought to the office and, at the request of the *hamal*, opened the safe, when the abovementioned amount was taken out of some tin boxes, the locks of which were also opened. The *hamal* had probably taken the Borah into his confidence; for while he kept one-half the amount, namely, Rs. 3,000 to himself, he handed the other half to the latter and commissioned him to purchase gold to that value on his behalf. The Borah left with the money. Some hours later, he awakened to the peril of his position, while in charge of the notes, as a receiver of stolen property, and gave information to the police. The result was that the *hamal* was arrested yesterday by the police, and nearly the whole of the notes and cash has been recovered. On the office being opened yesterday, there was not the slightest indication about the safe or the tin boxes of their having been tampered with.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE TO THE SHIP ZEPHYR.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, John Thomas Deighton, the super-cargo of the British ship Zephyr, was formally committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the charge of committing mischief by fire to the said ship, on or about the 11th November last. The other prisoner, Syeang Waseedeen, who was an accomplice, was granted a free pardon by the Magistrate on his turning Queen's evidence in the case, his Worship considering that Waseedeen was simply a tool in the hands of Deighton. The former, however, is kept in custody until the trial of the case in the High Court.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Travancore, Captain W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr D Christie, Mr and Mrs Powell, Mr Wm Ward, Mr J Copper, and Mr Lauder.
For Brindisi—Mr H E Morrison, Mr C A Galton, Mr D A Sibthorpe, Mr Wm Ward, Capt Trevor, and Mr W Jackson.
For Aden—Hassan Miralim, and friend, Achem Ali.
For Suez—Mr H F Mathews.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

25TH DECEMBER 1878.

Divine Service, with Holy Communion and Sermon, will be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Hymns—59. Come, all ye faithful. 60. Hark! the Herald Angels sing, 62. While Shepherds watched their flocks by night. 316. Alleluia! sing to Jesus. The Offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution. Special gifts for the poor of the district will be thankfully received.

S. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve Choral Evensong with Sermon and Christmas Carols, 8-30 p. m. Christmas Day, First Celebration 7-30 a. m. Matins and Celebration (Choral) with Sermon 11 a. m. Evensong with Anthem, and Christmas Carols 6 p. m. 8, Stephen's Day, St. John Evangelist's Day, Holy Innocents' Day, Celebration 7-30 a. m. The Offertories on Christmas Day will be divided between the Pensioners' Home and the Strangers' House. On New Year's Eve there will be a Midnight Service, commencing at 11-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Mr. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, Dr Pinkerton, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

The Port Trust Bill.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee drew attention to the section in the new Port Trust Bill (No. 12 of 1878) affecting the interests of the Municipality, with a view to such representation being made in relation thereto to the Legislative Council as may appear desirable.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had called for a return from the Assessor showing the present rateable value of the property on which the Trust would have to pay Municipal taxes.

Mr. Nowrojee said the Bill would be brought forward for the second reading early in January, and it was necessary that a representation should be made at once.

Mr. Mathew thought the only thing they could do was to wait till the return the Commissioner had called for from the Assessor was presented, and that report should be expedited.

The Commissioner said he had been informed that the Bill would not be passed before April.

The matter was referred till the next meeting.

The new drainage works.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked for information as to why the deposit to be lodged by the contractor for contract No. 1 of the new Drainage works had been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000.

The following memorandum from the Executive Engineer was read by the Chairman:—

At the time when the conditions of contract were first presented to the Town Council, the work which it was intended should be immediately taken in hand (as the Chairman of the Town Council informed the members), only to the extent of 6 lakhs of rupees. We are now able to include all the works into one contract, and in accordance with the usual custom we have asked for 10 per cent. deposit, thus raising the original sum of Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. The approximate total of the contract is Rs. 17,00,000 (17 lakhs). If the contract had been given to Glover and Co., or to any one else at the last meeting, the works included in the preamble to the specification, which would not have come within the 6 lakhs would have been erased by our solicitors before the conditions were formally signed.

Mr. Nowrojee said he was not a professional man, he was only a lay member of the Council; but he would like the engineering members to state if they considered it would be to the advantage or disadvantage of the Municipality if the original intention had been adhered to and the contracts been given for different sets of the works, so as to place it in the hands of more than one contractor.

The Commissioner—That was never intended for a moment, I am sure.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if that was not intended, what was the meaning of a portion of the work to cost 6 lakhs being advertised for already, and the deposit on it fixed at Rs. 50,000.

The Commissioner—It was hoped we should get that done in six months.

Mr. Nowrojee inferred that it was intended to give the contract for the Drainage works, not for the whole 27 lakhs all at once, and to one contractor, but to divide it into different sections; and it appeared to him that would have been the best arrangement. There was nothing in the nature of the works that precluded its division into several sections under several contractors, working simultaneously, and such an arrangement he thought would not only expedite the work but conduce to the advantage and pecuniary benefit of the Municipality. The calling for so large a deposit as Rs. 1,50,000 would militate against a full and free competition on the part of contractors, and put it into the power of a single large contractor to tender on his own terms—a single contractor of large means, and the impression that other contractors could not deposit so large an amount, might tender at higher rates than would be the case if the contracts were to be divided according to sections of the work.

Mr. Mathew thought it would be advisable to have the conditions of the contract, as well as the report of the Consulting Engineer referred to the Works Committee. He agreed with Mr. Nowrojee that it was not advisable to shut out the possibility of competition amongst the contractors; and he thought it would be advisable to obtain tenders for sections of the work as well as for the whole. Whether it would be advisable to let the whole work on one contract or to divide it would be a matter to be decided when the tenders were received. He moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to advertise for tenders for the construction of different sections of the New Drainage Works, to be determined by the Executive Engineer, and that the report by the Consulting Engineer, together with the conditions of contract, be referred to the Works Committee."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the resolution.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Nowrojee and Mr. Mathew that the matter should be referred to the Works Committee. He thought the Works Committee would be able to advise the Council as to the course to be followed.

The Commissioner said it would be necessary to ascertain from the Executive Engineer when he would be ready with the information necessary to advertise the work in sections.

Mr. Mathew ventured to say that Mr. Walton could have it ready in an hour.

Mr. Walton (Executive Engineer)—I am sorry to say it will take me a long time.

Mr. Mathew—You can have no difficulty in dividing the work into sections.

Mr. Walton—I hold the opinion that the very best thing that can be done is to give the whole work to one contractor.

Mr. Mathew—That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Walton—I am speaking from my experience of the water works.

Mr. Mathew—Engineers who have had as much experience as you have do not agree with you. But the question is, can you have any difficulty in dividing this work into sections.

Mr. Walton—No absolute difficulty.

Mr. Mathew—If you advertise it as a whole, you may have only one tender at 40 or 50 per cent. more than the real value of the work. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Walton—I do not think I have said anything which may be misunderstood. I think I have never known myself antagonistic to the advice or instructions of the Council. I hope I never shall do so. I simply say it will take time.

The Commissioner said the question was how long it would take to divide the work into sections to be advertised separately.

Mr. Walton—I will do my best, but the holidays have commenced and the draftsmen are gone away. I will stop and do my best.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was adopted.

Miscellaneous.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement, viz.:—9-18 square yards or thereabout at 2nd Chinch Bandar Row from Mahimasgar Venisagar at Rs. 20 per square yard.

Sanction was given to a transfer of Rs. 52-1-11 from savings in other sections of the Budget grant for Town Council and Corporation establishment, to meet excess on account of printing charges, &c., in section VI, contingencies, stationery and printing, &c., same department; to a transfer of Rs. 1,031-14-1 from Section II, Budget grant for European Land Police Department to meet excess in Section VIII, contingencies, stationery and printing, Section XII, cost of stores, and Section III, contingencies for extinguishing Fires, Fire Brigade establishment, same Department; to a transfer of Rs. 56-15 from savings in Section III, salary and commission of receivers Collector's Department to meet excess of that amount in Section V, receipt stamps, same Department; to the transfer of Rs. 200 from savings under Section V, "Repairs" Conservancy Branch to Section VI of Budget grant, Health Department "Disinfectants" to meet excess of that amount in the latter section caused by the rise of price of Disinfecting Powder due to fluctuations in exchange; to a transfer of Rs. 7,413-14-4 from savings under Section I, Budget grant for Road Metal Engineer's Department, to meet excess in Sections VIII, IX and X of the grant for additional rolling of Roads; and to a transfer of Rs. 805 from savings in the other sections of the Health Department's Budget to meet excess which will be caused by provision of 70 new iron feeding troughs required by the Department during 1879 to replace old ones.

A memorandum was submitted by the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Chief Accountant, reporting that the grant Rs. 800 being excess in Section II (Contingencies) Victoria Gardens, sanctioned by the Council on the 27th August last, will be met from the grant for repairs to Municipal buildings, and asking the sanction of the Council to a further excess of Rs. 160 under the above section to be met from saving under Section I (establishment) of the same head. The sanction asked was given.

Authority was given to the Secretary to pass refunds of Town duties to the extent of Rs. 5,000 to the end of the year, in addition to the Rs. 2,33,000 for the current year already sanctioned. Sanction was also given for authority to pass refunds of rates and taxes to the extent of Rs. 1,500 to the end of the year, in addition to the Rs. 15,000 already sanctioned.

Authority was also given to the Secretary to sign and pass cheques for the following expenditure not provided for in the Budget for 1879:—

Town Duties	Rs. 2,56,500
Rates and Taxes	,, 20,000
Workshop (Advance for Establishment and Stores)	,, 1,30,000
Advance to Municipal Offices	,, 15,000
Private and Departmental Works	,, 10,000
Purchase of Carbolic Acid, Cement, &c.	,, 20,000
Payment of Unclaimed Wages	,, 4,000
Printing and stamping, building and water connected forms	,, 2,000
Total	Rs. 4,57,500

THE FRONTIER.

(From the Statesman's Correspondent.)

LAHORE, DEC. 16.

It is to be regretted that a very unpleasant *contretemps* occurred during the Viceroy's recent visit to the Golden Temple at Umritsur. In my last letter I remarked, I think, that I was not aware whether he took his shoes off or not on going down to examine it, the stone question being one on which the Sikh Gooroos are very particular. At the time of our annexing the Punjab, there were two concessions made to the Sikhs with reference to their religious capital, Umritsur: the one was that cattle should not be killed within the precincts of the city; the other that the temple should not be entered by any one with shoes on. The notification of this is to be seen on an old badly painted board at the corner of the tank, where policemen are stationed to keep order, and where visitors are provided with large felt slippers to cover their feet after the removal of their boots. The notice is signed "John Lawrence." Descending a few steps the visitor emerges on a wide marble pavement which surrounds a specious square tank, well stocked with enormous carp so tame as to come readily to be fed. In the centre of the tank is the Golden Temple, connected with it by a marble pier or causeway. I merely mention these details, which I suppose are familiar to your readers, to remark that the wide pavement which surrounds the tank is also counted sacred, although to see the daily crowds of natives of all sorts who lost about on it basking in the sun like the *lazzaroni* at Naples, one is not very impressed with a sense of the sacredness of the place. When the Prince of Wales visited Umritsur everybody wondered whether he would observe the local custom, but he avoided the difficulty by contenting himself with a view of the scene from the clock tower platform which overlooks the tank. Lord Lytton, being unfortunate in his arrangements. Lady Lytton being delicate in health, she was carried down to the pavement where chairs were placed for the Viceroy and herself, and they were enjoying the quiet beautiful scene before them, when a priest of the temple came up in front of them and made an insolent remark in Punjabi. He abused him for daring to sit on a chair within the sacred precincts, and also I believe for giving no present to the temple. Lord Lytton, of course, understood nothing of the meaning of the language, but the insolence was too apparent, and the man was taken off under arrest and handed over to Mr. Aitchison, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, who was with the party. The allusion to the present which the priests expected, refers to a custom which prevails of the ruler giving a large donation for the support of the temple on the occasion of his visiting it. Lord Mayo, if I recollect right, gave no less than ten thousand rupees, but Lord Lytton not having been told of the custom was not aware that any present was expected; hence the disgust of the worthy priest. The incident has caused a feeling of annoyance generally, and "John Lawrence," at no time very popular in the Punjab, is heartily denounced for having given an ordinary religious question a sort of political importance. The ruler should be above all these customs, or, if not, then the custom should be clearly defined so that no mistake should occur even with a Viceroy. The most curious part of the business is that Mr. Tremlett, the Deputy Commissioner, is perhaps the best authority on customary law in the Punjab; but a Viceroy's visit does not happen every day hereabouts, and small blame to him if he forgot to suggest the expenditure of a few thousand rupees as *buckisheesh* to heathendom.

I am told that Lord Lytton has since ordered a fine carpet for the temple, and a present in money—to what amount I cannot say.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH DEC.

Benares, 17th Dec.—No change. No rain.
Allahabad, 17th.—No change.
Jhansi, 18th.—No change.
Agra, 17th.—No rain. Rain wanted.
Meerut, 18th.—No change. Rain much wanted.
Bareilly, 18th.—No change. Rain much wanted.
Kumaun, 14th.—Settled fair. Rain very much wanted.
Lucknow, 18th.—No change. Rain wanted.
Sitapur, 18th.—Rain much needed for rabi.
Fyzabad, 18th.—No rain in week. Irrigation going on. Rain badly wanted.
Partabgarh, 17th.—Agricultural prospects good. Rain much wanted.
Summary.—Rain generally wanted.

THE RESULT OF THE "GREAT WOOL-GATHERING AT KURRACHEE."

The *Jo Pean* in this very noteworthy case, which has given solid pudding to a large section of the long-robed fraternity, and excised painfully the acumen of our various Courts, may now be triumphantly chanted by the redoubtable champion of the Bank of Bombay; whose perseverance was rewarded, on Tuesday last, by a judgment of the Sudder Court, setting aside the order passed by the City Magistrate; and sending back the pet

some tremendous consequence arises. The very energy and spirit of enterprize which happily distinguish our countrymen generally would in this case prove irrepressible. And the Government, once embarked on such a course, would be committed by the proceedings of its own servants, if by nothing else, to go on and on. Moreover, a large section of public opinion has been, is now, probably will be, in favour of advancing. Considerable pressure is even now put on Government in this direction. It is easier now to resist all this, because a clear line is drawn, and it can be consistently argued that so far will we go and no further. But if this line were overstepped, that is, if we crossed into Afghanistan, the consistency of the argument is comes lost; and it would be no longer possible to define the lengths to which we should or should not proceed. Then, indeed, the pressure of public opinion would be more difficult to be resisted and the reasons for advancing more and more would be harder to answer.

The formation of a strong and friendly Government in Afghanistan is often spoken of, as if it were reasonably possible, whereas it is next to impossible. Such a thing has been very rare in the history of that country, and has perhaps never existed save through the genius or fortune of an individual. The whole character of the people militates against anything of the sort. Any attempt to effect this on our part would be almost sure to end in failure, and would be quite sure to lead to vast expense and to political trouble.

The despatch of a British envoy to Kabul would surely lead to further troubles. So high a functionary could not be left unsupported. He must be backed by some force, and then some sort of military occupation would result. Moreover, such an Envoy would be really surrounded by difficulties from which he could hardly extricate himself without recommending some onward move. He might possess all the forbearance and skill and self-control, as well as the courage and fortitude, for which British political officers are so often distinguished, but he would be sorely tried and tempted to extend our political ramifications farther and farther.

It may be true that the Afghans have no national feud with us, that in some respects they are even friendly to us. But it is certain that they cannot bear the presence of Europeans in their country, and that this feeling, however smothered for a time by fear or greed, would, sooner or later, burst forth like a flame in a more or less terrible form, according to opportunities.

The formation of an Afghan Contingent is beset with difficulties. If it is to be paid for by, or even through the agency of, the Ameer, the payments will be irregular; there a series of disputes would arise with the Amir, and the troubles in this respect, so well known at Hyderabad and elsewhere in India, would be repeated at Kabul. If it is to be paid by the British Government through a British officer, then it will be regarded by the Amir as a body of foreign troops, and jealousy or disquietude must follow. Suppose a contingent had been formed, what side is it to take in such civil wars as those which have happened within the last few years, when one Amir is beaten and another succeeds, who in his turn has to give way to the original Amir, who again, on his accession to power, is seriously threatened with a loss of it. If it be kept on one side throughout, and if the majority of the chiefs and people were on the other side, then the British Government would be in the position of maintaining an unpopular Government in Afghanistan. And how would that help us in a struggle with Russia? Nor would there be any hope that such a contingent would enable the Afghans of themselves to oppose Russian invasion. The Afghans, though brave and warlike, cannot in the least degree cope with any European troops in the open country, or even in such open country as might be afforded by the valleys.

As to the leasing of the districts of Khost and Koorum from the Amir, firstly, he would never consent to leasethem to us, or, if he did consent in words in his heart he must necessarily be dissenting. Similarly, his people would regard our position there as an invasion of their country. We know but too well how they have regarded such steps in the past: why should they regard this in any other way. And, having incurred the ill-will and distrust of such a people as the Afghans, how would that help us in a struggle with Russia? Moreover, it is probable that if Russia were to be marching through Afghanistan on the way to India, an advanced position in Kost or Koorum would commit us to the policy of fighting the Russian force somewhere in Afghanistan, instead of choosing our own battle-field near Peshawur.

Much the same remarks would apply to the proposed occupation of Quetta. This would be a cause of fear to Khelat, and would be regarded as a menace by Candahar. Here, again, we should have the disadvantage of inspiring the Afghans with distrust till the struggle with Russia comes, and when that does come we shall be obliged to move on from our advanced post at Quetta, instead of selecting our own ground near the mouth of the Bolan Pass.

The cost of all or any of these operations which might be undertaken, would, of course, have to be defrayed from the revenues of British India. Whatever expenses are really necessary for the safety of the country must be met in this way. But it is a serious thing to expend large sums of money, drawn from the people of India, beyond the borders of India itself, in foreign and alien countries. Under Providence we are trustees for the public funds of India, and we are responsible for the careful application of them. When there are so many objects of certain usefulness and necessity within India itself on which to expend this money, it is a grave thing to expend such money in foreign regions on objects of doubtful expediency. How many millions of Indian money were sunk in Afghanistan, and with what return to the people of India? At present, Russia, with all her resources in men, is deficient in money, in that respect being very inferior to us. Besides other advantages, we possess as yet a decided superiority in financial resource and to the benefit which would be sensibly felt if we came to try conclusions with Russia. But this advantage we should lose if, unfortunately, we were ever induced to dissipate our treasure in such a country as Afghanistan. In short, by retarding the progress of India, and by impoverishing our exchequer to a level of that of our enemies, we should be just playing their game for them.

Again, even if the money were found, where are the troops to come from for the occupation of places beyond our borders? India cannot spare them. And Great Britain has difficulty enough already in maintaining an army of sufficient strength for the occupation of India, without furnishing any force for Afghanistan. It might be said that excellent Asiatic troops could be raised on our north-west frontier. But if the European force cannot be augmented, the old difficulty recurs of having too many native troops in proportion to the European.

And after all these considerations had been made for Afghanistan we should find the Afghans just as fierce and intractable as ever, and, in the end, have the satisfaction of seeing them join the Russian enterprise, in the hope of sharing in the plunder of India.

If we engage ourselves in Afghanistan Russia will find us in the hour of trial impoverished and embarrassed. If we keep out of Afghanistan, Russia will find us in the hour of trial strong, rich, and prosperous in India. If she really wishes us ill she must naturally desire that we may be so infatuated as to pursue the former course. But it is for us to avoid the course which our enemies, if we have any, would desire us to follow. At present, Russia, in respect to India, is at one great disadvantage. She could only approach through a very difficult country; whereas we have a capital position, with every military and material advantage. Her troops would be worn and wasted; ours would be in the highest condition. But if we enter Afghanistan we leave our vantage ground, and place ourselves so far on an equality with our opponent.

In short, that we ought not to waste our officers, our soldiers, our treasure in Afghanistan, that we ought not to entangle ourselves with such an incorrigible people as the Afghans, will be usually admitted as general propositions. Still, particular measures such as those just adverted to are proposed which do actually conduce to these very things.

I shall conclude by adverting to our policy on the trans-Indus frontier. I have been exactly acquainted with nearly all the transactions between the Local Government and the independent tribes on that frontier, and I affirm that, on the whole, the British dealings with these tribes have been considerate, just and firm. It is most important to use kindness and conciliation with these people, and our policy has been marked by these qualities. On the other hand, after the failure of all other remedies, the application of force has occasionally been unavoidable. In every such instance, the adoption of force has been warranted by clear justification. The mixture of forbearance on the one hand, and firmness on the other, has now after the lapse of some years, been followed by great improvement in the conduct of these people. There has never been any encroachment or aggression upon them on our part, and I hope that there never will be such. Their independence has been entirely respected, and it may be hoped the results of our frontier policy will stand us in good stead, if ever we come to a struggle with Russia in Asia.

The railway from Lahore to Peshawur has been ordered and is to be commenced. It may not prove remunerative; its importance will be military and political. It will doubtless be finished in good time. R. TEMPLE.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

THE following is a translation of a very interesting account of the late events in Eastern Turkestan furnished by Muhammad Yusuf Effendi, a Turkish officer, late in the service of the Amir of Kashghar. The Effendi says:—

I was a cavalry officer in the army of the Sultan of Turkey. In the year 1874 Haji Torah (i. e.) Sayad Yakub Khan, came on a mission to the Sultan from the Amir of Kashghar, and preferred a request that three military officers of the Turkish army might be lent to the Amir of Kashghar, in order to instruct his troops. The Sultan complied with this request, and deputed an artillery, an infantry, and a cavalry officer to proceed with the Envoy Haji Torah. Yusuf Ismail from the infantry, myself from the cavalry, and Ismail Effendi from the artillery, were the officers selected. We were each given the rank of Yuzbashi, and our services were given for a period of two years.

We left Constantinople in company with Haji Torah. Three thousand rifles and 30 guns with a flag were also sent by the Sultan to the Amir. We travelled to India and joining the English Envoy who was then proceeding on a mission to Kashghar, we accompanied him to Yarkand by the Kashmir and Ladakh road. Arriving in Eastern Turkestan, we were employed for two years in drilling and instructing the Amir's army. At the end of two years we requested permission to depart. Amir Yakub Khan refused to let us depart, saying that his army was not yet sufficiently instructed, but he said he was about to send another Envoy to Constantinople, who would ask the Sultan to replace us with three new men, after which we could return home. The Sultan decined to send other officers, but gave us permission to stay another year in Turkestan. He also granted each of us a step in rank.

About this time it began to be rumoured that the Chinese were approaching the eastern frontier. Amir Yakub Khan left his eldest son Beg, Kuli Beg, in Kashghar, and marched with the whole of his army to Takhta Sun with the object of engaging the Chinese. Takhta Sun is 20 marches from Kashghar. I and the other two Turks accompanied the Amir on this expedition. The Amir himself halted at Takhta Sun, and sent forward a force of 3,000 men to Urumchi, which is 5 marches beyond Takhta Sun. There were besides 5,000 Tungani troops in Urumchi who acknowledge the Amir's authority. When the Chinese approached Urmuchi, the Amir's troops fled to Dewanchi, and the Chinese took possession of Urmuchi as well as the towns of Kamti and Manas.

The Amir then retreated to Kuria, but left his younger son, Hakk Kuli Beg, in Takhta Sun. I remained in Takhta Sun with Hakk Kuli Beg. Kurla is 8 marches from Takhta Sun. Hakk Kuli Beg remained the whole winter in Takhta Sun. In the spring the Chinese advanced and took possession of Dewanchi and Turfan. The Governor of Turfan fled to Takhta Sun, where he took council with Hakk Kuli Beg as to the advisability of trying further to oppose the Chinese. They decided that they were unable to oppose the enemy, and that, without the orders of the Amir, they ought not further to risk defeat. At the same time dissatisfaction arose in the Amir's army. When the Chinese took Dwanchi, the garrison fell into their hands; but instead of putting them to the sword promiscuously, they carefully selected the men of Khokand, Bokhara and other foreign parts and put them to death, whereas the natives of Yarkand, Kashghar, Khotan, Aksu, Kucher, Karla, Turfan, Yangi Shaan, &c., were treated kindly and allowed to return to their homes. This had the effect of detaching a considerable part of the Amir's army from him, and they refused to fight with the Chinese. Seeing this spirit among his troops Hakk Kuli fled from his post and came to Kara Shahr, which was formerly a city, but now only the name remains. The Amir was extremely angry at the flight of Hakk Kuli Beg. I remained for 15 days in Kara Shahr with Hakk Kuli; there was great difficulty in procuring food or water. The Amir remained in Kurla in a state of despondency. About this time a Russian Envoy arrived, and, after seeing the Amir, returned. Five days after his departure the Amir died. He was not suffering from any illness, but all at once, as he sat down, blood began to flow from his nose, and he became entirely prostrated. Remarking that he had not strength left to go to the mosque even to pray, he lay down and immediately expired. Some said that Hakk Kuli had poisoned him; others said one of the Amir's wives had killed him; another rumour was that the Russian Envoy was the cause of his death. I am quite sure that Hakk Kuli had nothing to do with the Amir's death. The probability is that the Amir was poisoned.

On his father's death, Hakk Kuli came into Kurla and remained there 5 days, gaining over the troops by presents of clothes and by disbursing their arrears of pay. He then appointed Hakim Khan, Tura, to the command of the army in Kurla, and taking with him the Amir's dead body started for Kashghar. I remained with the troops in Kurla. One day only passed when the troops in Kurla arose and proclaimed Hakim Khan, Tura, King, in place of the Amir. Hakim Khan left Kurla in charge of the Tunganis, amounting to 5,000, and with the army set out in pursuit of Hakk Kuli. His object was to destroy the family of the Amir and make himself King. On arriving in Kucher, Hakim Khan took the Governor of that town on with him towards Kashghar. The treasure of the Amir had been deposited in Aksu. Hakk Kuli took a part of it, and distributed among his troops, leaving the remainder in Aksu. As soon as the troops with Hakk Kuli heard of the approach of Hakim Khan, they deserted Hakk Kuli and joined Hakim Khan. Hakk Kuli was now left alone. On the approach of Hakim Khan to Aksu, Hakk Kuli fled to Kashghar to join his brother Beg Kuli. Beg Kuli thought his brother was coming to usurp the place of his father. He accordingly sent 50 men to meet Hakk Kuli as he approached Kashghar under the pretence of doing him honour, but with secret instructions to assassinate him, which they carried into effect.

Two months after this event a battle took place between the forces of Beg Kuli and Hakim Khan. Hakim Khan was defeated and took refuge in Russian territory. Beg Kuli then appointed new Governors in the different eastern cities, and himself returned to Kashghar. From Kashghar he immediately marched upon Khotan, where the Governor, Naiz Beg, had shown a disposition to oppose Beg Kuli. As soon as the Chinese heard of Beg Kuli's move upon Khotan, they marched westward, rapidly taking Kurla and Kucher. Beg Kuli was successful in taking possession of Khotan. Naiz Beg fled and joined the Chinese. Hearing of the advance of the Chinese, Beg Kuli despaired of being able to hold his own. He collected all his treasure and sent it off towards Tsitset and Kashmir, and himself attempted to follow in the same direction, but the troops that were with him hearing of his flight pursued and stopped him before he could escape. The treasure, however, was not recovered. Beg Kuli then returned to Kashghar. In that city there were about 2,000 recent converts to Muhammadanism, who, as the Chinese approached the city, took forcible possession of Jangi Shahr, and renounced their new religion, returning to Buddhism. Beg Kuli Beg was now a wanderer in the desert. I continued all along with him. At last the Chinese came and took possession of Kashghar. Then I and my companions from Turkey consulted what we should do. My two companions decided to follow Beg Kuli. I was desirous of seeing something of the Chinese, and noting down their peculiarities. I had been making notes of the English and other nations whom I had seen, and wished to complete them by some notes about the Chinese. Beg Kuli went into Russian territory. I returned to Kashghar and remained there five months after the Chinese arrived. The whole strength of the Chinese army was 6,000 men. The Government of the Chinese was very fair and just. After that the Chinese, who had treated me well allowed me to depart. They gave me a passport and five men to accompany me. I travelled over the Pamir through Sirikol and Wakhan to Faizabad in Badakshan. There I dismissed the men from Kashghar. In Faizabad I met an Envoy from Chitral, who told me he was going to Kabul to consult Amir Shere Ali about the approach of the English. He said that an English force had approached Chitral, and had sent a present of money to the relief of Chitral, in order to procure a place to occupy in his country. He added "we are poor humble people; we cannot take upon ourselves this, so I am going to Kabul to consult the Amir about it." I again saw this man on his way back from Kabul, but he would tell me nothing of the answer he had received from the Amir.

I stayed one month in Faizabad, and then went to Kabul where I remained 15 days. I had four interviews with the Amir in Kabul. He asked me about events in Kashghar, &c. He also told me that the Russians had brought him their replies (*sic* in original) that an English Envoy was also coming; that the object of both Russia and England was to conclude an alliance with him, but he had no desire to have an alliance with either of them: "I am," he added, "the vassal of the Sultan of Turkey." The Russian Envoy in Kabul having heard of my arrival sent for me. From him I first heard an account of the late war in Europe between Russia and Turkey. He offered to send me to Constantinople through Russia, and the Amir said I might go that way if I liked. I said I did not wish to go through Russia, that I had cared to go that way I would never had travelled all the way from Kashghar to Kabul. The Amir then sent me on by Jellalabad to Peshawur, giving me men to accompany me. He had allowed me Rs.5 per day expenses, and Rs. 400 road expenses on departure. From Dakka I came down to Michni on a raft, sending my horses by the Abkhana route. From Kashgar to Faizabad is 20 marches; by another road the distance is 10 marches, but this is very rough, over mountains. Kabul is 10 marches from Badakshan. I intend to proceed to Constantinople by Bombay.

Muhammad Yunus, Dadkhwah of Yarkand, adhered to Beg Kuli Beg throughout the revolution. When Beg Kuli sent his treasure to India via Kashmir, Dadkhwah took the same opportunity to send away his own valuables. When the Chines came the Dadkhwah with 1,000 horsemen of his own fled to Sarikol. He wished to come to India, but by reason of the cold and snow and the roughness of the road he was unable to do this. He went to Tashkarghan, having broken up his party into small groups of four or five, who travelled separately. The Governor of Tashkarghan, Alif Beg, seized all these refugees and stripped them of their arms, &c; Muhammad Yunus, Dadkhwah, also, was not spared. He and his son and two brothers were detained. One Haji Beg, who accompanied the Dadkhwah, was not imprisoned by Alif Beg. Alif Beg said he was afraid of the Amir of Afghanistan, and therefore detained the Dadkhwah. Mulla Ashur, Kashghari, was sent by the Chinese with 100 men to bring back the Dadkhwah. Alif Beg delivered up the Dadkhwah to Mulla Ashur, who carried him to Kashghar, but Alif Beg solemnly assured the Dadkhwah that his life and that of his relatives should be spared. The Chinese respected this promise of Alif Beg and spared the Dadkhwa's life, referring his case to Pekin for orders. Meanwhile the Dadkhwah was put in charge of Hussan Khan, Bai, merchant, with whom he lived in a sort of open arrest. All money and valuable property belonging to the Dadkhwah were confiscated by the Chinese.

The Chinese were so pleased with Alif Beg for capturing Muhammad Yunus that they conferred the Government of all Sarikol and the adjoining countries upon him.

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